

probably with Fernald's knowledge and possibly with his approval. The adoption of opposite opinions for the two plants has permitted them to recommend the abandonment of two well known names.

And Fernald himself has done the same thing. In *Rhodora* 44: 424 he takes up the name Rhynchosia difformis (Ell.) DC. He says "Although DeCandolle failed to cite the synonym Arcyphyllum difforme Ell., the diagnosis \*\*\* and the habitat \*\*\* are so clearly derived from Elliott that the combination should certainly be written Rhynchosia difformis (Ell.) DC."

In each of these three cases we admit the conspecificity of the plants involved and we know the source of the specific epithet used in the combination. Bigelow is the only one who cites the name-bringing synonym; Bigelow also shows by his typography that he did not regard his name as designating a new species, a change of name, or a replacement of an untenable name. How else do valid names arise except by transfer?

Following the spirit and intent of the Code, taking advantage of loopholes in Article 44, and imitating the precedent of Schubert and Fernald, I shall maintain the well known and long established name Lathyrus maritimus (L.) Bigel. for the Beach Pea.

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#### A NEW SPECIES OF DAPHNOPSIS FROM ECUADOR

Joseph V. Monachino

DAPHNOPSIS ESPINOSAE Monachino, sp. nov.

Arbuscula; foliis ellipticis ca. 4--8 cm. longis et 1.5--3 cm. latis glaberrimis; petiolis 3--4 mm. longis, 1.5 mm. latis; inflorescentiis caulifloris 1.5--2 cm. longis; floribus femineis 6--12 subumbellato-racemosis; calyce campanulato, ca. 2.5 mm. longo, extus parce pubescente, lobis rotundatis ca. 1.5 mm. longis paullo latioribus intus pubescentibus; staminodiis et petalorum rudimentis nullis; ovario glabro; stylo 0.8 mm. longo; stigmatе capitato exserto; disco crateriformi irregulariter lobato glabro.

Vegetative parts completely glabrous except for the ciliate bud-scales; petioles about 3 or 4 mm. long and 1.5 mm. broad; leaf-blades glabrous on both surfaces from the beginning, becoming chartaceous or subcoriaceous and shining above, elliptic, narrowed at both ends, obtuse or acute at apex, 4--8 cm. long and 1.5--3 cm. broad, the reticulation prominulous; inflorescences cauliflorous, 1.5--2 cm. long,

sparsely hispidulous; only female flowers seen, 6--12 in umbelloid racemes at the ends of short (6--13 mm. long) simple peduncles; pedicels up to about 1.5 mm. long, articulate near the apex; calyx campanulate, about 2.5 mm. long, glabrescent or sparsely pubescent outside, glabrous inside, the calyx-lobes reflexed, rounded, about 1.5 mm. long and slightly broader, pubescent on the inner surface and with a tuft of hairs at the apex; staminodes and rudimentary petals none; ovary glabrous, about 1.5 mm. long; style 0.8 mm. long; stigma capitate and densely papillose, exserted from the calyx; disk conspicuous, crateriform, oblique, irregularly lobed, glabrous.

Type: Reinaldo Espinosa 205, collected at Namanola, alt. 2400--2500 m., southern Loja, Ecuador, April 18, 1946, deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. The type specimen consists of young leaves and flowers. The following matured flowering specimen has also been examined: Reinaldo Espinosa s.n. [Herb. Krukoff 19848] from the type locality, received in February, 1947.

Daphnopsis Espinosae has affinity with D. zamorensis Domke, the type of which was collected at Zamora, Loja. D. zamorensis, however, is described as having leaves about 18 to 27 cm. long and 5.5 to 8 cm. broad, petioles 1 to 1.5 cm. long and 0.3 to 0.4 cm. broad, and inflorescences 8 cm. long. The much smaller leaf and inflorescence size of D. Espinosae is an obvious means of distinguishing it from D. zamorensis. From other species found in Ecuador and Peru -- D. loranthifolia, D. caribaea var. ecuadoriensis, D. caribaea var. peruviansis, D. Weberbaueri, and D. Favonii -- the present species is easily distinguished by its entirely glabrous leaves and by other characters.

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#### NOTES ON NEW AND NOTEWORTHY PLANTS. I

Harold N. Moldenke

The present paper is the first in a series of notes on plants of various parts of the world, based in part on field studies and in part on herbarium studies in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden and elsewhere. Numerous new species, varieties, forms, and hybrids will be described and several new names and combinations proposed. Abbreviations used herein for the names of herbaria in which cited specimens are deposited are in conformity with my previous publications, but for the convenience of